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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
I.	Highlights and Concolusions	1
II.	Description of State	2
	A. Definition of Area	2
	B. Economic Development and Outlook	3
	C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends	4
	1. North Carolina's Population, 1980	4
	2. Population Projections and Trends	8
	3. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends	10
III.	Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry	13
	A. Employment Developments from 1971 to 1981	13
	B. Employment Outlook through Fiscal Year 1983	16
IV.	Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation	18
	A. Job Opportunities and Trends	18
	B. Outlook on Worker Demand	22
	C. Anticipated Job Opportunities	28
V.	Trends in Unemployment	35
VI.	Characteristics of the Unemployed	40
VII.	Estimate of Needs for Manpower Services	44
VIII.	Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged	45
IX.	Characteristics and Number of Unemployed	48
X.	Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged	48
	Appendix	49

LISTS OF TABLES, CHARTS AND MAPS

Table		Page
1	County Population Counts for 1970 and 1980	6
Map	Population Trends from 1970 to 1980 in North Carolina	7
2	North Carolina's Projected Populatin for 1983	8
3	Age of Population by Sex and Race, 1983	8
4	1980 and Projected 1983 Population by Sex, Age, and Race	9
5	Trends in Senior Age Groups of Population by Sex and Race	10
6	Civilian Labor Force 1971 and 1981	10
7	North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections Fiscal Year 1983	11
8	Statewide Civilian Labor Force North Carolina, April, 1982	12
9	Employment Developments by Industry, Annual Average 1971-1981	14
10	Labor Force Information and Forecast	16
11	Employment Outlook by Industry	17
12	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received by Major Occupational Category	18
13	Active Applicants on File by Major Occupational Category	19
14	Nonagricultural Unfilled Job Openings by Major Occupational Category	20
15	Applicants and Nonagricultural Unfilled Job Openings by Major Occupational Category	21
16	Active Applicant Characteristics by Major Occupational Category	22
17	Ten Most Difficult-to-Fill Occupations in North Carolina	23
18	Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation	24
19	Summary of the Most Difficult-to-Fill Occupations in North Carolina	25
20	Percent Distribution of Industry Employment by Major Industry Division in North Carolina	28
21	Annual Average Job Opportunities Credited by Expansion and Replacement Needs	31
22	Occupations Ranked by the Highest Annual Average Job Needs 1978-1985 Period, North Carolina	32
23	Occupational Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Type of Worker and Major Occupational Group	33
24	National Employment Outlook 1978-90	34
25	North Carolina Civilian Labor Force Annual Averages	35
Chart 1	Annual Average Unemployment Rates for 1970-1981, North Carolina and United States	36
26	Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment, Total Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates	37
Chart 2	Comparison of State and National Unemployment Rates, 1974-March, 1982	38
27	North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections FY 1983	39
28	Industry Attachment of the Insured Unemployed	40
29	Occupational Attachment of the Insured Unemployed	41
30	Insured Unemployment - Length of Unemployment Broken Out by Race	42
31	Insured Unemployed by Age, Sex, and Race	43
32	Persons Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons FY 1983 Projections	44
33	Level of Income of "Poor" Persons	45
34	Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged	46
35	Characteristics of Applicants Available on File with Job Service Offices October 1, 1981 Through February 28, 1982	47
36	Number of Different Individuals Unemployed	48
37	Long Term Unemployed	48

I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The population in North Carolina increased by 15.7 percent from 1970 to 1980, increasing from 5,082,059 to 5,881,766. The Mountain Region experienced the largest percentage increase, rising by 17 percent while the Piedmont Region (+434,047) experienced the largest numerical increase. The population for FY 1983 is forecast to be 6,139,720.

Even though the 1981 unemployment rate of 6.4 percent was lower than the 1980 rate of 6.6 percent the number of jobless persons rose slightly from 187,000 in 1980 to 188,000 in 1981. The lower unemployment rate was due to a larger labor force. FY 1983 is expected to see unemployment rise to 200,000 and the unemployment rate rise to 6.9 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work was 2,386,200 for 1981 an increase of 1,000 over the 1980 estimate. Factory employment decreased by 6,900 while nonmanufacturing employment increased by 7,900 workers. For FY 1983 nonagricultural wage and salary employment is forecast to be 2,385,100, a decrease of 2,300 from the FY 1981 estimate. Manufacturing employment is expected to drop to 817,100 while nonmanufacturing is expected to drop to 1,568,000.

While average unemployment during FY 1983 is projected to be 200,000, 662,300 different individuals are expected to face a period of unemployment. Those persons unemployed 15 or more weeks are expected to number about 44,000 while about 122,800 are expected to be employed part time for economic reasons. The economically disadvantaged are expected to number 1,292,000 with 890,600 over the age of 18.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

North Carolina is located in the southeastern region of the United States. It extends roughly 500 miles from its eastern shore on the Atlantic Ocean to its border with Tennessee in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. On the north it is bordered by Virginia and on the south by South Carolina and Georgia. Ranked 28th nationally, North Carolina comprises an area of 52,712 square miles. The state's 100 counties are grouped into 18 multi-county planning regions with 79 designated labor market areas. Ten are defined as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA): Asheville, Burlington, Charlotte-Gastonia, Fayetteville, Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, Hickory, Jacksonville, Raleigh-Durham, Salisbury-Concord and Wilmington.

There are three distinct geographic regions in North Carolina, the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont and the Mountain Region. Each region has a particular set of soil, drainage and climatic conditions which determine to a large degree the composition and extent of agriculture and the density of population and industry.

The Coastal Plain Region

While the Coastal Plain encompasses two-fifths of the state's land area (forty-one counties) less than one-third of the state's population resides in the region. The outer, tidewater area which includes the coastal counties and the offshore chain of islands known as the "Outer Banks" is characterized by poorly drained soil and marshlands. The inner Coastal Plain has arable soil, easily cultivated land and favorable climatic conditions that provide a longer growing season.

Agriculture provides a large part of the economic base of the predominantly rural Coastal Plain. Over half of the state's agricultural workers are employed in the region. In the last ten years, however, the region has become increasingly industrialized and is the fastest growing region in the state. Currently, over one-fifth of the state's manufacturing workers are employed in the region. Only two of the state's ten major cities - Fayetteville and Wilmington - are located in the Coastal Plain.

The Piedmont Region

The Piedmont, located in the central part of the state, is the most populous region with approximately 54 percent of the population. The region is comprised of 54 counties and occupies 34.2 percent of the state's land area. Due to an ample water supply, this region was industrialized first. It is characterized by low, rolling hills, numerous rivers and adjacent tributaries, small farms and scattered woodlands.

The state's leading manufacturing industries, educational facilities, and trade centers are located in or near the Piedmont. Over 60 percent of the state's manufacturing workers are employed in the Piedmont in such dominant industries as textiles, furniture and machinery and with the state's major distribution points located in the area, economic activity is proportionately higher. Also, the state's major finance and commerce centers are found in the major cities of the Piedmont.

Two-thirds of the state's urban centers are located in the Piedmont with six of the eight cities with population exceeding 50,000 and 18 of the 34 cities of 10,000 or more. Charlotte, the largest city in North or South Carolina, is located in the southern end of the Piedmont. It is a large finance and distribution center with many of the nation's large trucking firms having terminals and/or regional offices located there. Raleigh, the state capitol, is situated in Wake County and is the city with the largest number of government workers.

The Mountain Region

The Mountain Region made up of the 25 western counties of North Carolina is physically separated from the Piedmont by the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The area has densely wooded valleys, rocky mountain streams and lofty mountain peaks of which Mount Mitchell, at 6,684 feet is the highest point in the eastern United States. Only 15 percent of the state's population reside in the region.

The rugged mountain terrain common to the Appalachian region has in the past, led to the area being sparcely populated. In recent years, the Mountain region has been recognized for its potential due to its scenic beauty, climate, natural resources and recreational opportunities and is fast becoming one of the more extensively developed recreational areas in the Nation. Ski resorts are especially prevalent. Asheville is the only major city in the Western Region.

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

Total employment in North Carolina in 1981 averaged 2,728,000, an increase of 28.8 percent over the 1971 estimate of 2,118,000. Except for an abrupt decline in 1975, employment in the state has been steadily increasing since 1971. During 1981 total employment ranged from a low of 2,638,400 in January to a high of 2,787,600 in June. Annual average unemployment in 1981 was 188,000, only a slight increase over the 1980 average of 187,000. When compared with the 1971 estimate, unemployment has risen 77.4 percent or 82,000. The state's unemployment rate dropped slightly in 1981 to 6.4 percent from 6.6 percent in 1980. The highest rate during the period occurred in 1975 when it climbed to 8.7 percent, the only time it has been above the National average. The largest number of jobless persons and the highest unemployment rate in 1981 occurred in February when there were 210,000 out of work and the unemployment rate was 7.3 percent. The lowest rate and number of jobless persons occurred in October when the unemployment rate was 5.9 percent and those persons out of work numbered 172,700. Since October, 1981, unemployment has increased to the latest estimate for April, 1982, which was 239,200 unemployed persons and an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent. The April, 1982 rate was below the National unadjusted rate of 9.2 percent.

Agricultural employment in North Carolina has continued to decline. In 1971 farm employment totaled 123,400 or 5.8 percent of total employment, compared to 80,000 or 2.9 percent of the total in 1981. From 1980 to 1981, agricultural employment decreased by 6,000 or 7.0 percent. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, which includes manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, accounted for 87.4 percent of the state's total employment in 1981. Since 1971 this segment has grown from 1,750,800 to 2,384,300 or 36.2 percent.

From 1980 to 1981 it increased by 66,300 or 2.9 percent. The "all other" nonagricultural employment segment has increased by 19,900 or 8.1 percent since 1971. However, the 1981 estimate of 263,700 was down by 1,300 from the 1980 estimate.

Although manufacturing employment has increased by 95,200 or 13.2 percent since 1971, its share of total employment has dropped. In 1971 manufacturing workers accounted for 39.7 percent of the total employment compared with 34.3 percent in 1981. Manufacturing employment declined slightly from 1980 to 1981 falling from 824,200 to 817,300. Durable goods industries gained 4,300 workers while nondurable goods lost 11,200 persons. The loss in nondurables was due mainly to a decline of 9,900 in textiles. Since 1971 employment in the durable industries increased by 41.6 percent while nondurable employment increased only 0.9 percent. The small increase in the nondurable segment was due in large part to textiles which lost 41,100 workers over the period.

Nonmanufacturing employment has increased by 472,600 since 1971, rising to the 1981 estimate of 1,568,900. All nonfactory industries registered gains over the period with the largest numerical gain occurring in trade and the largest percentage gain occurring in service, except domestic. Between 1980 and 1981, nonfactory employment increased by 7,900. The largest increase during this period was seen in service, except domestic (+10,700) while the largest decrease was in construction (-3,300).

Projections for fiscal year 1983 indicate that total employment is expected to decline while total unemployment is expected to increase over fiscal year 1981 estimates. Total employment by place of residence is expected to decline by 400 workers while unemployment is expected to increase by 11,900. Agricultural employment is expected to decrease by 10,900, nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to increase by 10,200 and "all other" nonagricultural employment is expected to increase by 300. Unemployment is expected to number 200,000 with the unemployment rate rising from the FY 1981 rate of 6.5 percent to 6.9 percent for FY 1983. Manufacturing employment is expected to decline from the FY 1981 average of 819,200 to 817,100 for FY 1983. An expected gain of 700 in durable goods is expected to be more than offset by a loss of 2,800 in nondurable goods. The loss in the nondurable goods segment is due to an expected decline of 2,600 in the textile industry. Projections for nonmanufacturing industries indicate a slight decline of 200 workers. Service and miscellaneous is expected to gain 4,200 workers, while the government sector is expected to experience the largest loss, declining by 2,600 workers.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

1. North Carolina's Population, 1980

According to population data released by the Census Bureau, North Carolina's 1980 population totaled 5,881,766 an increase of 15.7 percent since 1970. The Mountain Region experienced the fastest growth with a population increase of 129,574 or 17 percent between 1970 and 1980. The Piedmont Region with an additional 434,047 people experienced the largest numerical increase. Population in the Coastal Region increased by 14 percent.

Although North Carolina's population increased 11.5 percent between 1960 and 1970, 37 of the state's 100 counties experienced population losses. Most of these counties were in the coastal plain. A definite reversal of this trend is shown in the 1980 data with only three counties - Hertford, Jones, and Northampton - registering population declines from 1970 to 1980. Dare County had the highest growth rate in the state followed by Currituck, Brunswick, Stokes, Henderson, Watauga, Orange, Wake, Davie and Lincoln. Wake County registered the largest growth in absolute terms followed by Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Forsyth, Guilford, New Hanover, Durham, Orange, Davidson and Robeson.

The county rankings were altered during the decade by a slight shift in the population. In 1970 the ten most populous counties, in order, were Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Forsyth, Cumberland, Gaston, Buncombe, Durham, Onslow and Alamance, together comprising 37.9 percent of North Carolina's population. For 1980 the ten most populous counties were Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Cumberland, Forsyth, Gaston, Buncombe, Durham, Davidson and Onslow, comprising 37.7 percent of the state's total population.

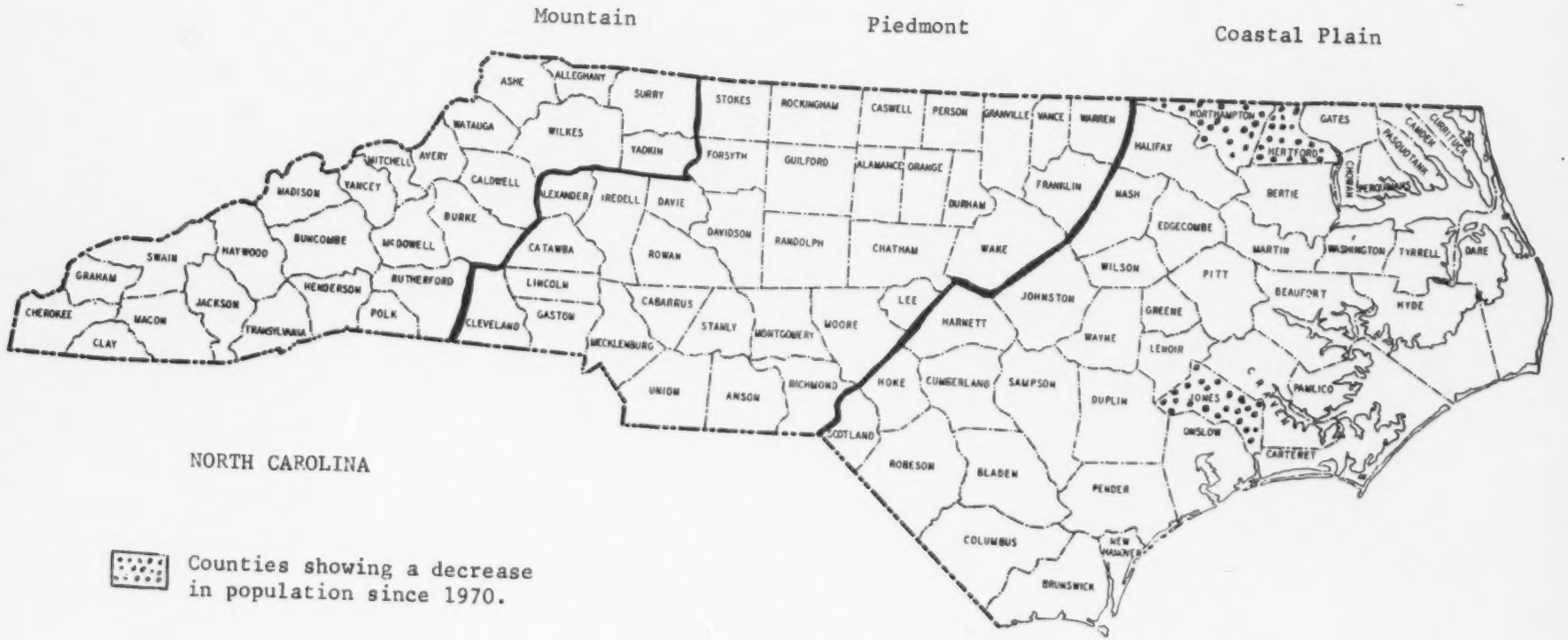
Table 1 compares 1970 and 1980 census counts for the state's 100 counties.

TABLE 1

County Population Counts for 1970 and 1980

	Population 1970	Population 1980	Percent Change
Alamance	96,502	99,136	+ 2.7
Alexander	19,466	24,999	+ 28.4
Alleghany	8,134	9,587	+ 17.9
Anson	23,488	25,562	+ 8.8
Ashe	19,571	22,325	+ 14.1
Avery	12,655	14,409	+ 13.9
Beaufort	35,980	40,266	+ 11.9
Bertie	20,528	21,024	+ 2.4
Bladen	26,477	30,448	+ 15.0
Brunswick	24,223	35,767	+ 47.7
Buncombe	145,056	160,934	+ 10.9
Burke	60,364	72,504	+ 20.1
Cabarrus	74,629	85,895	+ 15.1
Caldwell	56,699	67,699	+ 19.5
Camden	5,453	5,829	+ 6.9
Carteret	31,603	41,092	+ 30.0
Caswell	19,055	20,705	+ 8.7
Catawba	90,873	105,208	+ 15.8
Chatham	29,554	33,415	+ 13.1
Cherokee	16,330	18,933	+ 15.9
Chowan	10,764	12,558	+ 16.7
Clay	5,180	6,619	+ 27.8
Cleveland	72,556	83,435	+ 15.0
Columbus	46,937	51,037	+ 8.7
Craven	62,554	71,043	+ 13.6
Cumberland	212,042	247,160	+ 16.6
Currituck	6,976	11,089	+ 59.0
Dare	6,995	13,377	+ 91.2
Davidson	95,627	113,162	+ 18.3
Davie	18,855	24,599	+ 30.5
Duplin	38,015	40,952	+ 7.7
Durham	132,681	152,785	+ 15.2
Edgecombe	52,341	55,988	+ 7.0
Forsyth	214,348	243,683	+ 13.3
Franklin	26,820	30,055	+ 12.1
Gaston	148,415	162,568	+ 9.5
Gates	8,524	8,875	+ 4.1
Graham	6,562	7,217	+ 10.0
Granville	32,762	33,995	+ 3.8
Greene	14,967	16,117	+ 7.7
Guilford	288,645	317,154	+ 9.9
Halifax	53,884	55,268	+ 2.6
Harnett	49,667	59,570	+ 19.9
Haywood	41,710	46,495	+ 11.5
Henderson	42,804	58,580	+ 36.9
Hertford	24,439	23,368	- 4.4
Hoke	16,436	20,383	+ 24.0
Hyde	5,571	5,873	+ 5.4
Iredell	72,197	82,538	+ 14.3
Jackson	21,593	25,811	+ 19.5
Johnston	61,737	70,599	+ 14.4
Jones	9,779	9,705	- 0.8
Lee	30,467	36,718	+ 20.5
Lenoir	55,204	59,819	+ 8.4
Lincoln	32,682	42,372	+ 29.6
Macon	15,788	20,178	+ 27.8
Madison	16,003	16,827	+ 5.1
Martin	24,730	25,948	+ 4.9
McDowell	30,648	35,135	+ 14.6
Mecklenburg	354,656	404,270	+ 14.0
Mitchell	13,447	14,428	+ 7.3
Montgomery	19,267	22,469	+ 16.6
Moore	39,048	50,505	+ 29.3
Nash	59,122	67,153	+ 13.6
New Hanover	82,996	103,471	+ 24.7
Northampton	23,099	22,584	- 2.2
Onslow	103,126	112,784	+ 9.4
Orange	57,707	77,055	+ 33.9
Pamlico	9,467	10,398	+ 9.8
Pasquotank	26,824	28,462	+ 6.1
Pender	18,149	22,215	+ 22.4
Perquimans	8,351	9,486	+ 13.6
Person	25,914	29,164	+ 12.5
Pitt	73,900	83,651	+ 13.2
Polk	11,735	12,984	+ 10.6
Randolph	76,358	91,861	+ 20.3
Richmond	39,889	45,481	+ 14.0
Robeson	84,842	101,577	+ 19.7
Rockingham	72,402	83,426	+ 15.2
Rowan	90,035	99,186	+ 10.2
Rutherford	47,337	53,787	+ 13.6
Sampson	44,954	49,687	+ 10.5
Scotland	26,929	32,273	+ 19.8
Stanly	42,822	48,517	+ 13.3
Stokes	23,782	33,086	+ 39.1
Surry	51,415	59,449	+ 15.6
Swain	8,835	10,283	+ 16.4
Transylvania	19,713	23,417	+ 18.8
Tyrrell	3,806	3,975	+ 4.4
Union	54,714	70,380	+ 28.6
Vance	32,691	36,748	+ 12.4
Wake	228,453	300,833	+ 31.4
Warren	15,810	16,232	+ 2.7
Washington	14,038	14,801	+ 5.4
Watauga	23,404	31,678	+ 35.4
Wayne	85,408	97,054	+ 13.6
Wilkes	49,524	58,657	+ 18.4
Wilson	57,486	63,132	+ 9.8
Yadkin	24,599	28,439	+ 15.6
Yancey	12,629	14,934	+ 18.3

POPULATION TRENDS FROM 1970 TO 1980 IN NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA

Counties showing a decrease in population since 1970.

2. Population Projections and Trends

Table 2 shows North Carolina's projected population changes from 1980 to 1983. The state's population is expected to reach 6,139,720, an increase of 257,954 or 4.4 percent over the 1980 census figure of 5,881,766. The female population is expected to increase 5.1 percent over the period while males are expected to increase by 3.6 percent. The projected growth rate for the white population is 3.8 percent between 1980 and 1983 compared to a projected growth rate of 6.2 percent for the nonwhite population.

TABLE 2

North Carolina's Projected Population for 1983

	1980 Census	Percentage of Total Population	1983 Projection	Percentage of Total Population	Change 80-83	Percent Change 80-83
Total	5,881,766	100.0	6,139,720	100.0	+ 257,954	+ 4.4
Sex						
Male	2,855,385	48.5	2,959,590	48.2	+ 104,205	+ 3.6
Female	3,026,381	51.5	3,180,130	51.8	+ 153,749	+ 5.1
Race						
White	4,457,507	75.8	4,626,660	75.4	+ 169,153	+ 3.8
Nonwhite	1,424,259	24.2	1,513,060	24.6	+ 88,801	+ 6.2

Source: 1980 Census publication and Division of State Budget and Management, N.C. Department of Administration.

Table 3 gives a breakout by sex and age of the projected 1983 population. In the early age groups males outnumbered females. This trend is reversed in all age groups starting with the 25-29 group.

TABLE 3

Age of Population by Sex and Race

1983

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite
Under 5	427,010	218,420	208,590	298,970	128,040
5-9	436,070	222,450	213,620	305,850	130,220
10-14	471,100	239,630	231,470	331,300	139,800
15-19	529,050	273,290	255,760	377,450	151,600
20-24	597,540	314,060	283,480	435,870	161,670
25-29	526,840	252,250	274,590	381,830	145,010
30-34	501,440	244,950	256,490	376,310	125,130
35-44	794,950	387,430	407,520	632,840	162,110
45-54	611,950	289,700	322,250	495,320	116,630
55-59	298,620	137,190	161,430	240,730	57,890
60-64	274,570	121,870	152,700	219,840	54,730
65-74	412,180	170,700	241,480	326,800	85,380
75+	258,400	87,650	170,750	203,550	54,850
Totals	6,139,720	2,959,590	3,180,130	4,626,660	1,513,060

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management. Based on 1980 race counts.

The 1980 census and 1983 population estimate by age, sex and race is shown in Table 4. The number of both males and females under the age of 20 is expected to decrease over the period. All other age groups are expected to increase. The largest numerical increase is expected in the 20-44 years of age group while the largest percentage increase is expected to be the 65 and over group.

TABLE 4

1980 and Projected 1983 Population by Sex, Age and Race

	1980 Census	Percentage of Total Population	1983 Projection	Percengage of Total Population	Change 80-83	Percent Change 80-83
Total Population	5,881,766	100.0	6,139,720	100.0	+257,954	+ 4.4
Under 20	1,900,314	32.3	1,863,230	30.3	- 37,084	- 2.0
Male	972,683	16.5	953,790	15.6	- 18,893	- 1.9
Female	927,631	15.8	909,440	14.8	- 18,191	- 2.0
White	1,344,711	22.9	1,313,570	21.3	- 31,141	- 2.3
Nonwhite	555,603	9.4	549,660	9.0	- 5,943	- 1.1
20-44	2,225,894	37.8	2,420,770	39.4	+194,876	+ 8.8
Male	1,106,890	18.9	1,198,690	19.5	+ 91,800	+ 8.2
Female	1,119,004	19.0	1,222,080	19.9	+103,076	+ 9.2
White	1,705,186	29.0	1,826,850	29.8	+121,664	+ 7.1
Nonwhite	520,708	8.9	593,920	9.7	+ 73,212	+14.1
45-64	1,152,377	19.6	1,185,140	19.4	+ 32,763	+ 2.8
Male	539,022	9.2	548,760	8.9	+ 9,738	+ 1.8
Female	613,355	10.4	636,380	10.4	+ 23,025	+ 3.8
White	929,622	15.8	955,890	15.6	+ 26,268	+ 2.8
Nonwhite	222,755	3.8	229,250	3.7	+ 6,495	+ 2.9
65 and Over	603,181	10.3	670,580	10.9	+ 67,399	+11.1
Male	236,252	4.0	258,350	4.2	+ 22,098	+ 9.4
Female	366,929	6.2	412,230	6.7	+ 45,301	+12.3
White	477,988	8.1	530,350	8.6	+ 52,362	+11.0
Nonwhite	125,193	2.1	140,230	2.3	+ 15,037	+12.0

Characteristics of the 65 and over age group are shown in Table 5. Both the 65-74 and the 75 and over age groups are expected to increase at a faster pace than total population between 1980 and 1983. The male population in the 65-74 age group is expected to increase by 5.3 percent while the female population is expected to increase by 7.1 percent. In the 75 and over age group, the male population and female population are expected to increase by 18.2 percent and 20.7 percent respectively.

TABLE 5

Trends in Senior Age Groups of Population by Sex and Race

65-74

	Male			Female		
	1980	Projected 1983	Numerical Change	1980	Projected 1983	Numerical Change
White	127,951	135,440	+ 7,489	178,820	191,360	+ 12,540
Nonwhite	34,178	35,260	+ 1,082	46,638	50,120	+ 3,482
Total	162,129	170,700	+ 8,571	225,458	241,480	+ 16,022
			75 and Over			
White	58,014	68,370	+10,356	113,069	135,180	+ 22,111
Nonwhite	16,109	19,280	+ 3,171	28,402	35,570	+ 7,168
Total	74,123	87,650	+13,527	141,471	170,750	+ 29,279

3. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

TABLE 6

Civilian Labor Force 1971 and 1981

	1971	1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,224,000	2,916,000
Employment	2,118,000	2,728,000
Unemployment	106,000	188,000
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	4.8	6.4

During calendar year 1981 the average civilian labor force in North Carolina was estimated to be 2,916,000. Employment was estimated at 2,728,000 while unemployment was 188,000. The average unemployment rate was 6.4 percent. The National rate for 1981 was 7.6 percent.

For FY 1983 the civilian labor force is expected to be 2,918,300. Of this total, 1,913,520 or 65.6 percent are expected to be between the ages of 20-44. Those persons under the age of 20 are expected to number 188,280 or 6.5 percent of the total labor force while those persons over 65 are expected to number 81,350 or 2.8 percent of the total labor force.

The female labor force for FY 1983 is expected to number 1,394,070 or 47.8 percent of the total labor force. Nonwhites are expected to number 615,760 or 21.1 percent of the total. Table 7 gives more details on the labor force characteristics.

TABLE 7

North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections

Fiscal Year 1982

	Labor Force	Female Labor Force	Nonwhite Labor Force	Nonwhite Female Labor Force
Total	2,918,300	1,394,070	615,760	296,350
Under 20 Years	188,280	84,580	41,460	18,630
20-44	1,913,520	939,000	420,660	196,490
45-64	735,150	338,470	137,620	73,960
65 and Over	81,350	32,020	16,020	7,270

The labor force in North Carolina for April, 1982 was estimated to be 2,925,100, a decrease of 21,200 from the March estimate, but an increase of 21,500 over April, 1981. Total employment was 2,685,900 in April, 1982 compared with 2,660,900 in March, 1982. Since April, 1981, employment in the state has declined by 61,500 or 1.5 percent. The unemployment rate was 8.2 percent in April compared with 9.7 percent in March and 6.1 percent in April, 1981.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work increased by 9,700 workers over the month. Manufacturing employment increased by 2,600 persons. Durable goods industries lost 1,400 workers over the month while nondurable goods industries added 4,000 workers. The largest gain occurred in textiles (+4,800), followed by furniture (+1,000). The largest loss occurred in electrical machinery (-1,500). Nonmanufacturing employment increased over the month adding an additional 7,100 workers. The largest gains occurred in service (+3,900) and trade (+3,600).

Over the year, nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work has declined by 42,600 workers. Factory employment dropped by 37,100. Durable goods industries lost 17,500 workers, while nondurables lost 19,600. Textile products had the largest loss with employment falling by 10,800. Nonmanufacturing industries lost 5,500 workers over the year. The largest increase occurred in service and miscellaneous (+7,500) while the largest decrease occurred in construction (-8,800).

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TABLE 8
STATEWIDE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NORTH CAROLINA
April, 1982

ITEM	NUMBER OF WORKERS			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM			
	April 1982	March* 1982	April 1981	March, 1982		April, 1981	
				NET	%	NET	%
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,925,100	2,946,300	2,903,600	-21,200	- 0.7	+21,500	+ 0.7
Unemployment, Total	239,200	285,400	177,700	-46,200	-16.2	+61,500	+34.6
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	8.2	9.7	6.1	- 1.5	XXX	+ 2.1	XXX
Employment, Total	2,685,900	2,660,900	2,725,900	+25,000	+ 0.9	-40,000	- 1.5
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary 2/	2,352,800	2,343,100	2,395,400	+ 9,700	+ 0.4	-42,600	- 1.8
Manufacturing	780,300	777,700	817,400	+ 2,600	+ 0.3	-37,100	- 4.5
Durable Goods	292,300	293,700	309,800	- 1,400	- 0.5	-17,500	- 5.6
Lumber & Wood	32,800	32,500	35,100	+ 300	+ 0.9	- 2,300	- 6.6
Furniture & Fixtures	82,400	81,400	84,900	+ 1,000	+ 1.2	- 2,500	- 2.9
Stone, Clay, & Glass	16,100	16,300	18,200	- 200	- 1.2	- 2,100	-11.5
Primary Metals	8,200	8,300	8,800	- 100	- 1.2	- 600	- 6.8
Fabricated Metals	24,300	24,600	25,900	- 300	- 1.2	- 1,600	- 6.2
Machinery, Except Elec.	49,400	49,600	50,400	- 200	- 0.4	- 1,000	- 2.0
Electrical Machinery	51,100	52,600	56,000	- 1,500	- 2.9	- 4,900	- 8.8
Transportation Equipment	14,500	14,800	15,400	- 300	- 2.0	- 900	- 5.8
Other Durable Goods 3/	13,500	13,600	15,100	- 100	- 0.7	- 1,600	-10.6
Nondurable Goods	488,000	484,000	507,600	+ 4,000	+ 0.8	-19,600	- 3.9
Food & Kindred Products	42,300	42,100	42,900	+ 200	+ 0.5	- 600	- 1.4
Tobacco Manufactures	23,000	23,600	22,700	- 600	- 2.5	+ 300	+ 1.3
Textile Mill Products	228,500	223,700	239,300	+ 4,800	+ 2.1	-10,800	- 4.5
Apparel & Related Products	83,900	83,800	87,400	+ 100	+ 0.1	- 3,500	- 4.0
Paper & Allied Products	20,900	21,200	21,300	- 300	- 1.4	- 400	- 1.9
Print., Pub., & Allied	21,400	21,400	21,200	0	0	+ 200	+ 0.9
Chemicals & Allied	37,000	37,500	40,000	- 500	- 1.3	- 3,000	- 7.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	25,200	24,900	27,000	+ 300	+ 1.2	- 1,800	- 6.7
Other Nondurable Goods 4/	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	1,572,500	1,565,400	1,578,000	+ 7,100	+ 0.5	- 5,500	- 0.3
Construction	106,600	105,200	115,400	+ 1,400	+ 1.3	- 8,800	- 7.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	115,100	115,900	115,800	- 800	- 0.7	- 700	- 0.6
Trade	465,600	462,000	470,300	+ 3,600	+ 0.8	- 4,700	- 1.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	98,600	98,400	97,400	+ 200	+ 0.2	+ 1,200	+ 1.2
Service & Miscellaneous 5/	359,700	355,800	352,200	+ 3,900	+ 1.1	+ 7,500	+ 2.1
Government	422,100	423,300	421,900	- 1,200	- 0.3	+ 200	**
Mining	4,800	4,800	5,000	0	0	- 200	- 4.0
All Other Nonag. Employment 6/	271,900	268,800	262,200	+ 3,100	+ 1.2	+ 9,700	+ 3.7
Agriculture 7/	66,000	53,600	70,900	+12,400	+23.1	- 4,900	- 6.9

1/ DATA COMPILED ON BASIS OF "PLACE OF RESIDENCE."
2/ DATA BASED ON "PLACE OF WORK."
3/ INCLUDES INSTRUMENTS AND MISC. MANUFACTURING.
4/ INCLUDES PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LEATHER.
5/ INCLUDES SERVICES, EXCEPT DOMESTIC; AGRICULTURAL SERVICES; FORESTRY; AND FISHERIES.
6/ DATA COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ATTACHMENT C OF BLS REVISED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES.
7/ DATA COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ATTACHMENT D OF BLS REVISED TECHNICAL PROCEDURES.
* REVISED.
** Less than 0.05 percent.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

A. Employment Developments from 1971 to 1981

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work increased very slightly from 1980 to 1981. The increase of 1,000 was less than 0.05 percent. Nonmanufacturing industries gained 7,900 workers over the year. The largest gain occurred in services, except domestic (+10,700). Other industries experiencing gains were finance, insurance and real estate (+2,900) and trade (+400). Industries experiencing losses were as follows: construction (-3,300); transportation, communication and public utilities (-200); government (-2,300) and mining (-300).

Manufacturing employment lost 6,900 workers over the year. A gain of 4,300 in the durable goods segment was more than offset by a loss of 11,200 in nondurable goods. The heavy loss in nondurables was due primarily to the textile industry which lost 9,900 workers over the year. The largest increase in durable goods occurred in furniture and fixtures (+2,400).

Between 1971 and 1981 nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 567,800 or 31.2 percent. Most of the increase occurred in the nonfactory industries which gained 472,600 workers over the period. The largest numerical increase occurred in trade (+141,900) while the largest percentage increase was in service except domestic (+57.5 percent).

Manufacturing employment increased from 722,100 in 1971 to 817,300 in 1981, an increase of 95,200 or 13.2 percent. Most of the increase occurred in the durable goods segment which increased by 90,700. While all industries in this segment experienced gains over the period, the largest gain occurred in machinery, except electrical (+21,300). Nondurable goods industries as a whole gained only 4,500 over the period. Substantial gains in several nondurable goods industry groups were nearly offset by a substantial loss of 41,100 in textile employment.

The "all other" nonfarm employment sector which includes self-employed; unpaid family workers; and domestic workers in private households increased by 19,900 from 1971 to 1981. From 1980 to 1981, however, this segment declined by 1,300 workers to the 1981 estimate of 263,700.

Agricultural employment continues to decline in North Carolina dropping from 123,400 in 1971 to 80,000 in 1981. This is a decline of 43,400 or 35.1 percent over the period. From 1980 to 1981, farm employment declined by 6,000 persons. This decline is due to advances in automation, a decreasing supply of cheap and productive labor, and fast-rising production costs. Even with the steady decline, agriculture remains a significant part of the State's economy.

TABLE 9

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1971-1981

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,224,000	2,330,000	2,400,000	2,452,000	2,501,000	2,615,000
Unemployment, Total	106,000	93,000	83,000	111,000	217,000	163,000
Rate of Unemployment	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.5	8.7	6.2
Employment, Total	2,118,000	2,237,000	2,317,000	2,341,000	2,284,000	2,453,000
Agricultural Employment	123,400	127,800	125,500	118,200	125,500	132,500
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	1,750,800	1,859,200	1,942,900	1,975,800	1,915,100	2,083,200
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	243,800	250,000	248,600	247,000	243,400	237,300
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment 3/	1,818,400	1,911,900	2,018,100	2,048,000	1,978,600	2,086,700
Manufacturing	722,100	756,800	796,900	789,400	714,200	756,300
Durable Goods	217,800	234,800	256,500	259,400	229,000	247,600
Lumber & Wood	26,200	33,900	35,800	34,000	28,000	32,000
Furniture & Fixtures	68,100	71,500	75,500	74,400	67,900	73,700
Stone, Clay & Glass	14,400	15,400	16,900	17,400	15,700	16,100
Primary Metals	5,600	6,400	6,900	7,000	5,800	6,200
Fabricated Metals	16,200	19,100	22,100	22,900	20,300	21,900
Machinery, Except Electrical	29,200	29,700	33,500	37,000	35,100	35,700
Electrical Machinery	40,700	42,400	46,600	47,300	38,100	40,000
Other Durables 4/	17,400	16,400	19,200	19,400	18,100	22,000
Nondurable Goods	504,300	522,000	540,400	530,000	485,200	508,700
Food & Kindred Products	40,200	38,700	39,000	39,700	39,600	41,200
Tobacco Manufacturing	28,100	28,400	28,100	27,800	27,700	27,800
Textile Mill Products	260,000	282,900	289,900	278,300	247,100	257,000
Apparel & Related Products	76,500	83,800	86,400	82,900	75,400	83,100
Paper & Allied Products	18,200	19,800	20,600	21,000	19,200	20,300
Print., Pub., & Allied	15,000	16,300	16,800	17,000	16,900	17,500
Chemicals & Allied	28,900	31,100	35,300	37,900	36,000	36,400
Other Nondurable Goods 5/	17,400	21,000	24,300	25,400	23,300	25,400
Nonmanufacturing	1,096,300	1,155,100	1,221,200	1,258,600	1,264,400	1,326,400
Construction	103,000	120,000	127,800	122,700	105,900	105,300
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	93,800	99,100	105,400	105,200	98,300	99,100
Trade	331,400	347,600	374,000	379,700	377,800	402,800
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	72,100	75,600	80,800	83,700	82,300	82,600
Service, Except Domestic	223,800	233,400	247,100	259,500	267,600	284,100
Government	268,400	275,300	281,800	303,200	328,300	347,900
Mining	3,800	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,200	4,600

1/ Data compiled on basis of "Place of Residence".
2/ Includes Nonagricultural Self-Employed; Unpaid Family Workers; and Domestic Workers in Private Households.
3/ Based on "Place of Work." Not additive to Nonag. Wage & Salary Under "Civilian Labor Force."
4/ Includes Instruments: Trans. Equipment and Misc. Manufacturing.
5/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.
* Less than 0.05.

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Numerical Change From 1980-1981	Percent Change From 1980-1981	Numerical Change From 1971-1981	Percent Change From 1971-1981
2,690,000	2,764,000	2,794,000	2,856,000	2,916,000	+ 60,000	+ 2.1	+ 692,000	+ 31.1
159,000	120,000	134,000	187,000	188,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.5	+ 82,000	+ 77.4
5.9	4.3	4.8	6.6	6.4	- 0.2	xxx	+ 1.6	xxx
2,531,000	2,643,000	2,660,000	2,669,000	2,728,000	+ 59,000	+ 2.2	+ 610,000	+ 28.8
111,200	99,800	92,500	86,000	80,000	- 6,000	- 7.0	- 43,400	- 35.1
2,170,800	2,281,400	2,298,000	2,318,000	2,384,300	+ 66,300	+ 2.9	+ 633,500	+ 36.2
249,000	261,800	269,500	265,000	263,700	- 1,300	- 0.5	+ 19,900	+ 8.1
2,170,400	2,277,400	2,374,300	2,385,200	2,386,200	+ 1,000	*	+ 567,800	+ 31.2
780,900	807,200	827,900	824,200	817,300	- 6,900	- 0.8	+ 95,200	+ 13.2
265,200	285,500	305,100	304,200	308,500	+ 4,300	+ 1.4	+ 90,700	+ 41.6
33,700	35,600	36,300	35,900	35,000	- 900	- 2.5	+ 8,800	+ 33.6
77,000	82,200	84,800	81,900	84,300	+ 2,400	+ 2.9	+ 16,200	+ 23.8
17,100	18,300	19,400	18,200	18,000	- 200	- 1.1	+ 3,600	+ 25.0
6,900	7,500	8,000	8,000	8,800	+ 800	+ 10.0	+ 3,200	+ 57.1
23,700	25,400	27,000	26,900	26,100	- 800	- 3.0	+ 9,900	+ 61.1
36,700	39,600	45,400	49,200	50,500	+ 1,300	+ 2.6	+ 21,300	+ 72.9
44,600	48,300	53,700	54,700	55,700	+ 1,000	+ 1.8	+ 15,000	+ 36.9
25,500	28,600	30,500	29,400	30,100	+ 700	+ 2.4	+ 12,700	+ 73.0
515,700	521,700	522,800	520,000	508,800	- 11,200	- 2.2	+ 4,500	+ 0.9
42,200	42,200	43,600	44,500	43,100	- 1,400	- 3.1	+ 2,900	+ 7.2
26,900	26,100	25,600	26,100	24,800	- 1,300	- 5.0	- 3,300	- 11.7
257,800	255,300	253,800	248,800	238,900	- 9,900	- 4.0	- 41,100	- 14.7
85,300	90,000	88,400	87,900	87,700	- 200	- 0.2	+ 11,200	+ 14.6
20,900	21,400	21,300	21,200	21,400	+ 200	+ 0.9	+ 320	+ 17.6
18,200	19,200	19,600	20,000	21,000	+ 1,000	+ 5.0	+ 6,000	+ 40.0
37,200	37,300	38,100	38,500	39,300	+ 800	+ 2.1	+ 10,400	+ 36.0
27,200	30,200	32,400	33,000	32,600	- 400	- 1.2	+ 15,200	+ 87.4
1,389,500	1,470,200	1,546,400	1,561,000	1,568,900	+ 7,900	+ 0.5	+ 472,600	+ 43.1
106,800	118,100	126,100	118,200	114,900	- 3,300	- 2.8	+ 11,900	+ 11.6
103,400	109,500	115,700	116,900	116,700	- 200	- 0.2	+ 22,900	+ 24.4
421,900	446,600	477,100	472,900	473,300	+ 400	+ 0.1	+ 141,900	+ 42.8
84,500	88,700	93,000	95,100	98,000	+ 2,900	+ 3.0	+ 25,900	+ 35.9
300,600	316,100	332,100	341,700	352,400	+ 10,700	+ 3.1	+ 128,600	+ 57.5
367,600	386,400	397,200	411,000	408,700	- 2,300	- 0.6	+ 140,300	+ 52.3
4,700	4,800	5,200	5,200	4,900	- 300	- 5.8	+ 1,100	+ 28.9

B. Employment Outlook Through Fiscal Year 1983

In FY 1983 total employment in North Carolina is projected to average 2,718,300, a slight decrease over the FY 1981 total of 2,718,700. Agricultural employment is expected to experience a decline of 10,900 or 13.4 percent, falling from the FY 1981 estimate of 81,200 to the FY 1983 projection of 70,300. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to gain 10,200 workers while "all other" nonagricultural employment is expected to gain 300 workers.

For FY 1983, manufacturing employment by place of work is projected to drop by 2,100 workers. Durable goods industries are expected to gain 700 workers with the largest increase occurring in the electrical machinery industry (+800). The largest decline is expected to be in lumber and wood (-800). Nondurable goods industries are expected to lose 2,800 workers. This decline is due mostly to the projected loss of 2,600 workers expected in the textile industry. The largest increase is expected in the food and kindred products industry (+600).

Employment in the nonmanufacturing industries is projected to decline slightly in FY 1983, falling from 1,568,200 during FY 1981 to 1,568,000. The government sector (-2,600) is expected to have the largest decrease followed by construction (-1,600); trade (-1,100) and mining (-100). The largest increase is forcast for service and miscellaneous (+4,200).

TABLE 10

LABOR FORCE INFORMATION AND FORECAST
State of North CArolina

	Base Fiscal Year 1981	Forecast Fiscal Year 1983
Labor Force 1/	2,906,800	2,918,300
Unemployment	188,100	200,000
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.9
Employment	2,718,700	2,718,300
Agriculture	81,200	70,300
Nonag. Wage and Salary Employment	2,373,900	2,384,100
All Other Nonag. Employment 2/	263,600	263,900

1/ Data based on place of residence (excludes "dual jobholders" and commuters living in other states).

2/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

TABLE 11

Employment Outlook by Industry

Item	Fiscal Year 1981 Average	Forecast Fiscal Year 1983	Net Change To Fiscal Year 1983	% Change To Fiscal Year 1983
Nonagric. Wage & Salary 1/	2,387,400	2,385,100	- 2,300	- 0.1
Manufacturing	819,200	817,100	- 2,100	- 0.3
Durable	308,300	309,000	+ 700	+ 0.2
Lumber & Wood	35,200	34,400	- 800	- 2.3
Furniture & Fixtures	84,000	84,000	0	0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	18,100	17,800	- 300	- 1.7
Primary Metals	8,700	8,900	+ 200	+ 2.3
Fabricated Metals	26,000	26,300	+ 300	+ 1.2
Machinery, Except Elec.	50,200	50,500	+ 300	+ 0.6
Elec. Machinery	55,800	56,600	+ 800	+ 1.4
Other Durable Goods 2/	30,300	30,500	+ 200	+ 0.7
Nondurable Goods	510,900	508,100	- 2,800	- 0.5
Food & Kindred Products	43,300	43,900	+ 600	+ 1.4
Tobacco Manufacturers	24,800	24,700	- 100	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	240,100	237,500	- 2,600	- 1.1
Apparel & Related Products	87,700	87,600	- 100	- 0.1
Paper & Allied Products	21,500	21,500	0	0
Printing, Pub., & Allied	20,900	21,200	+ 300	+ 1.4
Chemicals & Allied	39,800	39,400	- 400	- 1.0
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	32,800	32,300	- 500	- 1.5
Nonmanufacturing	1,568,200	1,568,000	- 200	- 0.01
Construction	115,500	113,900	- 1,600	- 1.4
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	116,300	116,900	+ 600	+ 0.5
Trade	474,600	473,500	- 1,100	- 0.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	97,600	98,000	+ 400	+ 0.4
Service & Miscellaneous 4/	349,800	354,000	+ 4,200	+ 1.2
Government	409,400	406,800	- 2,600	- 0.6
Mining	5,000	4,900	- 100	- 2.0

1/ Data based on "Place of Work," (includes dual jobholders and persons commuting from other states to work in North Carolina).

2/ Includes Instruments; Trans. Equip.; and Misc. Manufacturing.

3/ Includes Leather; Petroleum Products; and Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products.

4/ Includes Services, Except Domestic; Agricultural Services; Forestry; Fisheries; and Mining.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Job Opportunities and Trends

The number of job openings listed with the Job Service offices across the state declined by 11,294 or 19.5 percent over the year. This is representative of a Nationwide trend. Table 12 shows a comparison of the total nonagricultural job openings received for each of the occupational categories. These openings are cumulative from the start of the federal fiscal year, October 1. None of the occupational groups experienced any increases over the year. The largest numerical decline occurred in clerical and sales (-2,520) while the largest percentage decline occurred in professional, technical and managerial (-29.9 percent).

TABLE 12

Nonagricultural Job Openings Received
By Major Occupational Category

	Feb., 1982 Openings Received	Feb., 1981 Openings Received	1981-1982 Numerical Change	1981-1982 Percent Change
Professional, Technical & Managerial	2,962	4,223	- 1,261	- 29.9
Clerical & Sales	10,036	12,556	- 2,520	- 20.1
Service	8,870	10,415	- 1,545	- 14.8
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	1,724	2,450	- 726	- 29.6
Processing	1,726	2,149	- 423	- 19.7
Machine Trades	3,854	5,059	- 1,205	- 23.8
Benchwork	4,604	5,755	- 1,151	- 20.0
Structural Work	7,182	8,549	- 1,367	- 16.0
Miscellaneous	5,697	6,793	- 1,096	- 16.1
Total	46,655	57,949	-11,294	- 19.5

Over the year changes in the number of active applicants registered for work with the State's Job Service offices broken out by occupational categories are shown in Table 13. The total number of registered applicants has increased by 1,728 or 1.1 percent. The largest increase in applicants occurred in machine trades (+1,487) while the largest decline occurred in service (-1,478).

TABLE 13

Active Applicants on File by Major Occupational Category

Occupation	Feb., 1982 Active Applicants	Feb., 1981 Active Applicants	1981-1982 Numerical Change	1981-1982 Percent Change
Professional, Technical & Managerial	14,709	14,250	+ 459	+ 3.2
Clerical & Sales	30,253	30,577	- 324	- 1.1
Service	23,368	24,846	-1,478	- 5.9
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,564	4,447	- 883	- 19.9
Processing	5,888	5,815	+ 73	+ 1.3
Machine Trades	21,055	19,568	+1,487	+ 7.6
Benchwork	15,571	14,165	+1,406	+ 9.9
Structural Work	24,448	24,206	+ 242	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous	23,317	22,571	+ 746	+ 3.3
Total	162,173	160,445	+1,728	+ 1.1

As can be seen in Table 14, the number of unfilled openings has declined by 30 percent since 1980 while those openings classified as hard-to-fill have declined by 41.2 percent over the same time period. While the percentage of hard-to-fill openings has declined in every category except miscellaneous occupations since 1980, this percentage has increased in every category except service and structural work since 1981.

The ratio of applicants to unfilled openings has increased from 13.7 in 1980 to 22.5 in 1982. The ratio increased in all occupational categories except processing and structural work. Since 1981, the ratio has increased in all categories except service and structural work. Table 15 gives more details on the ratio of applicants to openings.

TABLE 14

Nonagricultural Unfilled Job Openings
By Major Occupational Category *

Occupational Category	February 29, 1980			February 28, 1981			February 28, 1982		
	Unfilled Openings	30 Days Or More	% Hard To Fill	Unfilled Openings	30 Days or More	% Hard To Fill	Unfilled Openings	30 Days or More	% Hard To Fill
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,280	891	69.6	1,335	860	64.4	896	595	66.4
Clerical & Sales	2,871	1,761	61.3	1,530	649	42.4	1,400	697	49.8
Service	1,280	713	55.7	1,042	578	55.5	1,051	491	46.7
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	303	160	52.8	270	85	31.5	113	67	59.3
Processing	268	143	53.3	385	91	23.6	346	144	41.6
Machine Trades	1,372	861	62.8	851	477	56.1	655	400	61.1
Benchwork	1,043	675	64.7	829	424	51.1	615	355	57.7
Structural Work	1,230	572	46.5	784	283	36.1	1,678	570	34.0
Miscellaneous	670	271	40.4	503	226	44.9	466	236	50.6
Total	10,317	6,047	58.6	7,529	3,673	48.8	7,220	3,555	49.2

* Data represent fiscal year to date.

TABLE 15

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY *

Occupational Category	February 29, 1980			February 28, 1981			February 28, 1982		
	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening	Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings	Applicants Per Opening
Professional, Technical & Managerial	13,012	1,280	10.2	14,250	1,335	10.7	14,709	896	16.4
Clerical & Sales	28,188	2,871	9.8	30,577	1,530	20.0	30,253	1,400	21.6
Service	22,494	1,280	17.6	24,846	1,042	23.8	23,368	1,051	22.2
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,722	303	12.3	4,447	270	16.5	3,564	113	31.5
Processing	5,229	268	19.5	5,815	385	15.1	5,888	346	17.0
Machine Trades	15,968	1,372	11.6	19,568	851	23.0	21,055	655	32.1
Benchwork	12,216	1,043	11.7	14,165	829	17.1	15,571	615	25.3
Structural Work	20,332	1,230	16.5	24,206	784	30.9	24,448	1,678	14.6
Miscellaneous	20,310	670	30.3	22,571	503	44.9	23,317	466	50.0
Total	141,671	10,317	13.7	160,445	7,529	21.3	162,173	7,220	22.5

* Data represent fiscal year-to-date totals.

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B. Outlook on Worker Demand

Changes in industry demand due to technological advances, availability of raw materials and the constantly shifting economy that affects demand for goods and services hamper the matching of jobs and people. As industries become more sophisticated the demand for skilled workers increases while demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers decreases. Changes in the work force are required and often lag behind industry demand.

A comparison of the characteristics of active applicants on file with the State's Job Service office by major occupational category is shown on the following table.

TABLE 16

ACTIVE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

February 28, 1981

Occupational Category	Total	Female	Veteran	Under 22	45 and Older	Minority	Economically Disadvantaged
Professional, Technical & Managerial	14,250	5,965	4,277	525	2,755	2,937	1,462
Clerical & Sales	30,577	22,659	4,283	5,232	3,946	8,955	5,749
Service	24,846	17,466	2,481	4,037	6,005	15,020	11,038
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	4,447	1,352	464	809	1,242	2,721	2,246
Processing	5,815	2,732	801	774	1,280	3,385	1,468
Machine Trades	19,568	7,690	3,966	2,559	3,434	6,455	3,670
Benchwork	14,165	10,279	1,092	1,898	2,367	5,587	3,523
Structural Work	24,206	791	7,819	3,223	4,217	7,171	3,615
Miscellaneous	22,571	3,996	5,673	4,005	3,382	10,701	4,632
Total	160,445	72,930	30,856	23,062	28,628	62,932	37,403

February 28, 1982

Occupational Category	Total	Female	Veteran	Under 22	45 and Older	Minority	Economically Disadvantaged
Professional, Technical & Managerial	14,709	6,173	4,027	469	2,868	3,108	1,182
Clerical & Sales	30,253	22,302	3,810	4,703	3,943	8,619	4,977
Service	23,368	16,130	2,352	3,559	5,329	13,886	9,765
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	3,564	1,120	393	577	950	2,003	1,541
Processing	5,888	2,568	754	718	1,182	3,174	1,257
Machine Trades	21,055	8,106	3,980	2,579	3,764	6,464	3,285
Benchwork	15,571	11,498	992	1,831	2,809	5,902	3,208
Structural Work	24,448	832	7,136	2,998	4,237	7,132	3,005
Miscellaneous	23,317	4,199	5,365	3,668	3,593	10,428	3,993
Total	162,173	72,928	28,809	21,102	28,675	60,716	32,213

The ten most difficult-to-fill occupations in North Carolina due to a lack of trained applicants are listed in Table 17. Those marked with an asterisk (*) indicate occupations which have a nationwide shortage of trained workers.

TABLE 17

TEN MOST DIFFICULT-TO-FILL OCCUPATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Occupation	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings
* Registered nurse	1,022
Electronics technician	824
* Maintenance Mechanic (includes maintenance to buildings and/or equipment	599
Machinist	539
* Assembler, mechanical and electrical	405
Electrician	288
Sewing-machine operator	265
* Licensed practical nurse	240
Refrigeration, heating and air conditioning mechanic and repairer	232
* Carpenter	226

Job openings received in the State's Job Service offices for the ten most difficult-to-fill occupations are listed for both fiscal year 1981 and fiscal year-to-date 1982 in Table 18.

TABLE 18

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

(ESARS 1/ Table 96)

Occupation 2/	Openings Received F/Y 1981 (10-1-80 to 9-30-81)	To Date: Openings Received F/Y 1982 (10-1-81 to 2-28-82)
Registered nurse 3/	120	15
Electronics technician	139	41
Maintenance mechanic (includes maintenance to buildings and/or equipment)	761	1,167
Machinist	904	375
Assembler, mechanical and electrical	*	*
Electrician	700	216
Sewing-machine operator	1,822	412
Licensed practical nurse	215	23
Refrigeration, heating and air conditioning mechanic and repairer	223	74
Carpenter	2,113	501

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System.

2/ Occupational titles and codes are now consistent with the fourth edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

3/ Data includes openings for Nurse, General Duty (075.374-010), not all registered nurse openings.

* Program does not include required data for F/Y 1981 or F/Y 1982.

Table 19 provides a more complete listing of the most difficult to fill occupations in the State due to a lack of trained applicants.

TABLE 19

SUMMARY OF THE MOST DIFFICULT-TO-FILL OCCUPATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings
Metal Machining, Metal Working, Metal Fabricating	
Machinist	529
Welder	222
Tool & Die Maker	199
Sheetmetal Worker	62
Metal Machining Setter/Operator	15
Duct Installer	15
Lathe Operator	9
Saw Filer	9
Inspector (Machine Shop)	6
Screw-Machine Operator	5
Millwright	3
Mechanics and Repairers	
Electronics Technician	824
Maintenance Mechanic (bldgs./equip.)	599
*Electrician	288
Heating and/or Air Cond. Mechanic	232
Automobile Mechanic	166
Diesel Mechanic	159
Instrumentation Mechanic	140
Sewing-Machine Repairer	97
Knitting-Machine Fixer	71
Heavy-Equipment Mechanic	71
Loom Fixer (incl. Needle Loom)	45
Electrical Technician	35
Automobile-Body Repairer	22
Front-End Mechanic	18
Automatic Transmission Mechanic	15
Environmental Systems Repairer	15
Electrical Repairer	15
Machine Fixer	15
Office Machine Repairer	11
TV & Radio Repairer	9
Small Engine Repairer	8
Maintenance Supervisor	5
Autoconer Winder Fixer	5
Uniconer Winder Fixer	5
Electric-Appliance Servicer	4
Truck Mechanic	3
Electric-Motor Repairer	2
Farm Equipment Mechanic	2

Occupation	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings
Construction Occupations	
*Electrician	288
Carpenter	226
Bricklayer	75
Heavy Equipment Operator (incl. crane & bulldozer)	46
Plumber	41
Pipefitter	34
Drywall Finisher	12
Painter	8
Cement Finisher	6
Construction Worker	5
Woodworking and Furniture	
Woodworking-Machine Operator	188
Upholsterer	165
Upholstery Trimmer	20
Upholstery Sewer	15
Sawyer	8
Cabinetmaker	5
Supervisor, Woodworking	5
Textile and Apparel	
Sewing-Machine Operator	265
Weaver	24
Knitting-Machine Operator	20
Garment Presser	10
Rovamatic Tender	5
Alterations Tailor	3
Cloth-Cutting-Machine Operator	3
Dye Specialist	2
Medical and Health Care	
Registered Nurse	1,022
Licensed Practical Nurse	240
Medical Laboratory Technician	36
Radiologic Technician	15
Physical Therapist	7
Dental Hygienist	5
Respiratory Therapist	5
Emergency Medical Technician	4
Occupational Therapist	4
Medical Records Technician	3
Anesthetist	2
Dental Technician	2
Anesthesiologist	1
Operating Room Technician	1

Occupation	Estimated Number of Current and Anticipated Openings
Clerical	
Secretary	216
Computer Peripheral Equipment Operator	63
Word-Processor Operator	60
Computer Operator	38
Teller	20
Bookkeeper	17
Stenographer	15
Keypunch Operator	14
Medical Transcriptionist	1
Sales	
Salesperson (any industry)	75
Salesperson, Insurance	62
Professional and Technical	
Drafter	142
Computer Programmer	83
Engineer (IE, EE, ME)	58
Personnel Director	15
Labor Relations Specialist	10
Teacher (Mentally Retarded and Handicapped)	10
Surveyor	8
Manager Trainee	8
Accountant	4
Cost Control Supervisor	3
Manufacturing or Production Manager	3
Other Occupations	
Assembler, Mechanical and Electrical	405
Numerical Control Machine Operator	100
Production Machine Operator	80
Multi-Color Printing-Press Operator	30
Chef (cook, full menu)	15
Farm Worker (swine and dairy)	8
Fertilizer Mixer	5
Hairstylist	5
Meat Cutter	4
Truck Driver	4
Law Enforcement Officer	3
Quality Control Technician	3
Tire Molder	3
Air-Track-Drill Operator	2
Boiler Operator	2
Tire Recapper	2

* Since Electrician openings were not identified as to specific type (i.e. maintenance/repair or construction), they are listed in both respective groupings.

C. Anticipated Job Opportunities

The changing industrial structure of North Carolina continues to require more skill training for its workers as the economy shifts from agriculture and nondurable manufacturing to the nonmanufacturing groups and the durable goods manufacturing industries, including the rapidly expanding electronics industry. The shift is from unskilled and/or semi-skilled occupations to skilled occupations. Table 20 shows the shift in percent distribution in North Carolina by major industry division for 1970, 1980, and projected FY 1983.

TABLE 20

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent Distribution		
	1970	1980	Fiscal Year 1983
Total, All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	40.3	34.6	34.2
Construction	5.4	5.0	4.8
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.2	4.9	4.9
Trade	18.2	19.8	19.9
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	3.9	4.0	4.1
Service & Miscellaneous 1/	12.2	14.5	14.8
Government	14.8	17.2	17.1

1/ Includes services, except domestic; agricultural services; forestry; fisheries; and mining.

Ideally, as the population expands, industry will expand to provide the growing population with more goods and services. When industry expands, new jobs will be created for the growing population. Industry expansion then is one of the components of labor demand. The second component is replacement. Replacements are needed for those workers who retire or die; or who must leave for other reasons such as family responsibilities.

During the seven-year period from 1978 through 1985, it is estimated that the job needs in North Carolina will average 135,630 each year. Of these, 64,710 (47.7 percent) will be expansion needs, and 70,920 (52.3 percent) will be replacement needs. (See Table 21)

Although it does not hold true for specific occupations, a major occupational group's portion of the total job needs corresponds closely to its portion of the total employment. In addition, for most occupational groups, but again not necessarily for specific occupations, the replacement needs will tend to be higher than the expansion needs. Expansion needs tend to be higher in occupations which traditionally are held almost exclusively by males, in occupations which arise from technological advancements, and in occupations prevalent in expanding industries, and/or, in the case of North Carolina and other Southern states, in industries relocating to the Sunbelt.

Historically, occupations in the crafts group have been male-dominated; therefore, these occupations have more growth than replacement needs. Sales occupations, especially sales clerk positions, traditionally have been held by women; therefore, these occupations tend to show very high replacement needs. Although a large portion of the clerical job needs are replacement, all of these occupations are not the exclusive domain of women. Therefore, the clerical group does not have the highest ratio of replacement needs to total job needs. Recent studies conducted by BLS have shown that with the national reduction in the number of children per family, more women are working, and they are working for longer periods of time. These factors have helped to lower the job needs in occupations which have been dominated, historically, by females and have, therefore, caused a reduction in the total number of annual job needs in general.

The replacement needs of managers and officials tend to be higher than those for some other groups. This group contains a large number of people who have advanced into management after having had successful experience in other occupations. The age range of this group, then, tends to be older than that of other groups. The relative older age of the people in this group means that the group as a whole will tend to have more people who retire than will some of the other groups.

The expansion or birth of a firm requires the addition of new employees. The industrial growth referred to here must not be confused with seasonal fluctuations in employment. During seasonal cycles people are temporarily laid off and later rehired. Industrial/occupational expansion refers, instead, to the creation of new jobs.

New jobs are created, also, through technological advancement. Technological advancement consists of jobs created to bring new goods and services to the market and, to reduce the training time, through jobs created by the simplification of more complex tasks. Advancements in technology have also reduced the number of and need for manual labor jobs and increased the number of tending and operating jobs.

Therefore, since the largest portion of the employment for most manufacturing firms is in the operative group, and since the manufacturing division has come to play such a large role in North Carolina's economy, the operative group has come to have the largest portion of the occupational employment. Also, the group will average the third highest annual job needs. The largest portion of the annual job needs will be for Service Workers with Clerical Workers a close second. The smallest portion of total job needs will be in the Laborer category.

The thirty specific occupations which are projected to have the highest annual job needs through 1985 are listed in Table 22. Except for laborers, at least one occupation from each major group is included in the table.

In 1978, Blue Collar Workers represented the largest worker-type share (at 45.2%) followed by White Collar Workers (at 43.1%) and Service Workers (at 11.7%). By 1985, Blue Collar Workers are expected to lose ground to both White Collar and Service Workers. White Collar Workers are expected to be the largest group at 43.8% and Service Workers are expected to grow the fastest at 13.4%. These trends are in line with the nation as a whole where White and Blue Collar Workers represent, respectively, over 50% and 33%, though Blue Collar Workers will retain a much more significant proportional role in North Carolina's labor force than in that of the nation for some time to come.

TABLE 21

Annual Average Job Opportunities
Created By Expansion And Replacement Needs
By Major Occupational Group And Class Of Worker
1978 Through 1985

Type Of Worker And Major Occupational Group	Total Job Needs			Expansion Openings	Replacement Openings	Replacement Openings As A Percent Of Total Job Needs
	Number	Percent of Total	Percent of 1985 Employment			
Total, All Occupations	135,631	100.00	4.98	64,710	70,921	52.29
White Collar Workers	64,334	47.43	5.39	30,874	33,460	52.01
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	19,237	14.18	5.11	9,515	9,722	50.54
Managers and Officials	11,108	8.19	5.88	4,892	6,216	55.96
Sales Workers	8,319	6.13	5.67	3,562	4,757	57.18
Clerical Workers	25,670	18.93	5.32	12,905	12,765	49.73
Blue Collar Workers	45,528	33.57	3.90	19,945	25,583	56.19
Crafts Workers	13,307	9.81	3.83	6,290	7,017	52.73
Operatives	23,946	17.66	3.85	9,881	14,065	58.74
Laborers	8,275	6.10	4.19	3,774	4,501	54.39
Service Workers	25,769	19.00	7.08	13,891	11,878	46.09

TABLE 22
Occupations Ranked By The Highest Annual
Average Job Needs 1978-1985 Period*
North Carolina

Occupation	Annual Average Job Needs		
	Total	Expansion	Replacement
Secretaries	3,726	1,661	2,065
Sales Clerks	3,433	1,390	2,043
General Clerks, Office	3,130	1,519	1,611
Waiters or Waitresses	2,540	1,695	845
Cashiers	2,536	1,390	1,146
Nurse Aides/Orderlies	2,279	1,328	951
Sewing Machine Operators, Regular Equipment, Garment	2,175	662	1,513
Professional Nurses	2,165	1,245	920
Food Preparation and Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	1,992	1,246	746
Elementary School Teachers	1,958	308	1,650
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	1,943	932	1,011
Truck Drivers	1,877	1,085	792
Kitchen Helpers	1,789	923	866
Assemblers, Hand	1,706	1,017	689
Guards and Doorkeepers	1,433	529	904
Bookkeepers, Hand	1,373	647	726
Typists	1,308	679	629
Store Managers	1,242	453	789
Production Packagers	1,120	515	605
Licensed Practical Nurses	1,099	593	506
Carpenters	1,091	279	812
Accounting Clerks	1,062	505	557
Stock Clerks, Stockroom, Warehouse, etc.	1,018	579	439
Delivery and Route Workers	1,017	566	451
Cooks, Short Order/Specialty Fast Food Restaurants	1,014	639	375
Inspectors	931	370	561
Secondary School Teachers	893	162	731
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	828	528	300
Accountants and Auditors	814	445	369
Teachers, College	808	153	655

*Excludes laborers as well as janitors and sextons

TABLE 23

Occupational Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Type of Worker and Major Occupational Group
For North Carolina
In 1978 and Projected to 1985

Type of Worker And Occupational Group	1978		1985		Annual Average Percent Increase 1978-1985*
	Employment	Percent* Distribution	Employment	Percent* Distribution	
White Collar Workers	978,100	43.1	1,194,220	43.8	3.2
Professional/Technical	309,810	13.6	376,420	13.8	3.1
Manager/Officials	154,760	6.8	189,010	6.9	3.2
Sales Workers	121,680	5.4	146,610	5.4	2.9
Clerical Workers	391,860	17.3	482,190	17.7	3.3
Blue Collar Workers	1,027,310	45.2	1,166,920	42.8	1.9
Crafts Workers	302,980	13.3	347,010	12.7	2.1
Operatives	553,200	24.4	622,360	22.8	1.8
Laborers	171,130	7.5	197,550	7.3	2.2
Service Workers	266,840	11.7	364,080	13.4	5.2

*Computed on unrounded data.

TABLE 24

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOKS

1978-90

Fastest Growing Jobs		Jobs With The Most Openings	
Bank Clerks	45,000	Secretaries and stenographers	305,000
Bank officers and financial managers	28,000	Retail sales workers	226,000
Business machine repairers	4,200	Building custodians	180,000
City managers	350	Cashiers	119,000
Computer service technicians	5,400	Bookkeeping workers	96,000
Construction inspectors	2,200	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	94,000
Dental assistants	11,000	Cooks and chefs	86,000
Dental hygienists	6,000	Kindergarten and elementary teachers	86,000
Dining room attendants and dishwashers	37,000	Registered nurses	85,000
Flight attendants	4,800	Assemblers	77,000
Guards	70,000	Waiters and waitresses	70,000
Health service administrators	18,000	Gurads	70,000
Homemaker-home health aides	36,000	Blue-collar worker supervisors	69,000
Industrial machinery repairers	58,000	Local truck drivers	64,000
Landscape architects	1,100	Accountants	61,000
Licensed practical nurses	60,000	Licensed practical nurses	60,000
Lithographers	2,300	Typists	59,000
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	94,000	Carpenters	58,000
Occupational therapists	2,500	Industrial machinery repairers	58,000
Occupational therapy assistants	1,100	Real estate agents and brokers	50,000
Physical therapists	2,700	Construction laborers	49,000
Podiatrists	600	Engineers	46,500
Respiratory therapy workers	5,000	Bank clerks	45,000
Speech pathologists and audiologists	3,900	Private household workers	45,000
Teacher aides	26,000	Receptionists	41,000
Travel agents	1,900	Wholesale trade sales workers	40,000

Information on the Nation's employment outlook annually by occupation for 1978 to 1990 is shown on Table 24. The fastest growing jobs are those occupations for which employment is projected to be at least 50 percent higher in 1990 than 1978. The jobs with the most openings are those occupations for which replacement needs and growth are projected to offer the largest number of openings.

V. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

In 1981 the average number of unemployed persons was 188,000 or 6.4 percent of the labor force. Even though the number of jobless persons increased slightly over the 1980 estimate of 187,000, the unemployment rate was lower than the 1980 rate of 6.6 percent due to a larger labor force in 1981.

During the first half of 1981, the unemployment rate averaged 6.6 percent. The highest rate during the period occurred in February (7.3 percent) while the lowest rate occurred in May (6.0 percent). During the second half of the year, the unemployment rate averaged 6.2 percent. The lowest rate was in October (5.9 percent) while the highest rate was in December (6.8 percent). Since December, 1981 the unemployment rate has continued to climb to the March, 1982 rate of 9.7 percent.

TABLE 25

NORTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
ANNUAL AVERAGES

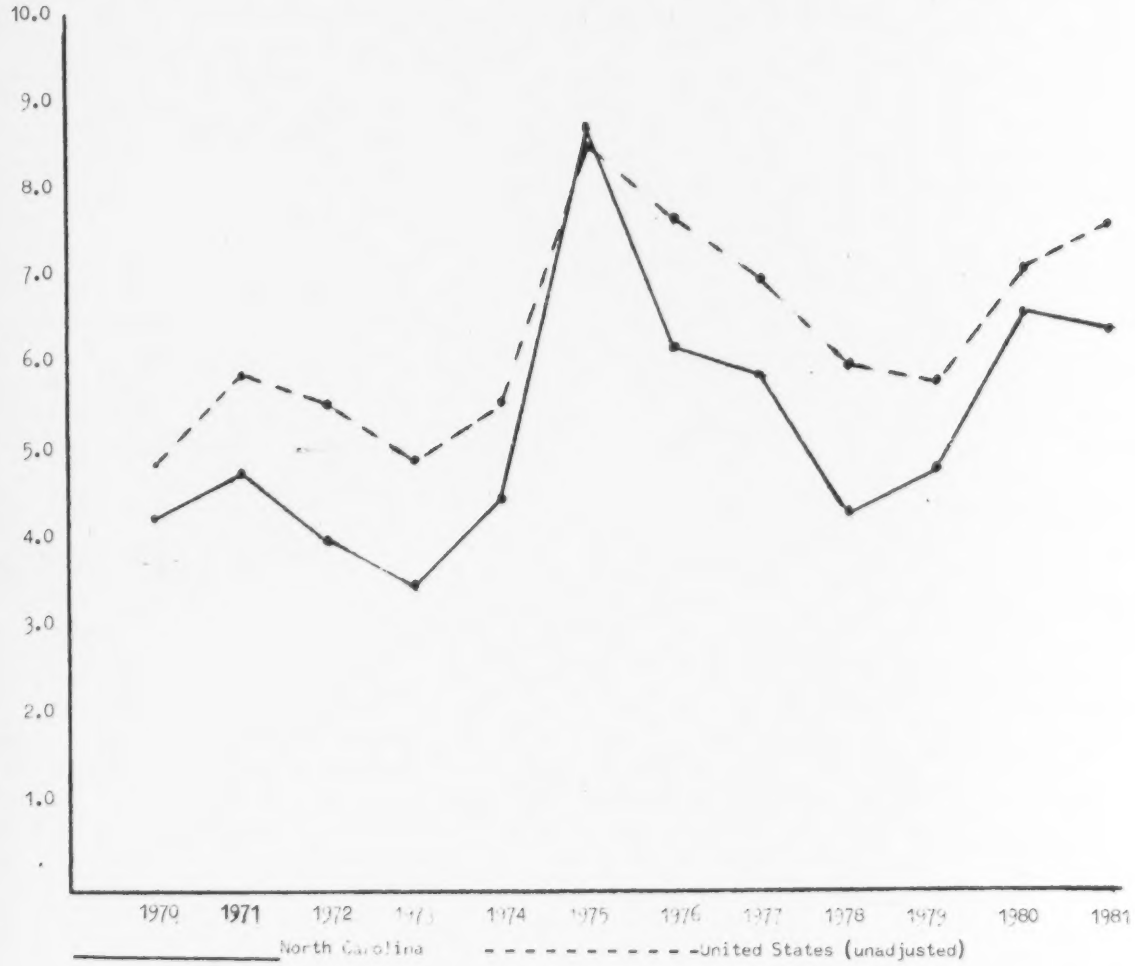
	1971	1980	1981	Est. FY 1983
Civilian Labor Force 1/	2,224,000	2,856,000	2,916,000	2,918,300
Unemployment Total	106,000	187,000	188,000	200,000
Unemployment Rate	4.8	6.6	6.4	6.9

1/ Data based on "Place of Residence".

North Carolina's unemployment rate has consistently been below the National rate. The State's monthly unemployment rate has topped the Nation's only 9 times since 1970 with most of this occurring in 1974-1975. The State rate of 9.7 percent in March, 1982 was higher than the National unadjusted rate of 9.5 percent for the same period. With the exception of 1975, annual average unemployment rates for the State have been lower than the National rates.

Chart 1

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1970-1981
NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES



For FY 1983, both unemployment and the unemployment rate are expected to increase above the 1981 rate. Unemployment is forecast to be 200,000 and the unemployment rate 6.9 percent. During FY 1983 the unemployment rate among males is expected to be 5.3 percent while the female unemployment rate is expected to be 8.6 percent. Those persons under 20 years of age are expected to have the highest unemployment rate (18.6 percent). The unemployment rate for nonwhites in this age group is expected to be 28.7 percent.

TABLE 26

Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment
Total Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates

1979-1981

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment Total	Unemployment Total	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force
1981	January	2,884,800	2,638,400	206,400	7.2
	February	2,870,800	2,660,800	210,000	7.3
	March	2,892,500	2,692,600	199,900	6.9
	April	2,903,600	2,725,900	177,700	6.1
	May	2,920,900	2,745,600	175,300	6.0
	June	2,978,500	2,787,600	190,900	6.4
	July	2,954,800	2,767,500	187,300	6.3
	August	2,945,500	2,766,000	179,500	6.1
	September	2,941,800	2,766,500	175,300	6.0
	October	2,924,300	2,751,600	172,700	5.9
	November	2,912,600	2,728,400	184,200	6.3
	December	2,901,800	2,705,000	196,800	6.8
Annual Average		2,916,000	2,728,000	188,000	6.4
1980	January	2,780,800	2,605,000	175,800	6.3
	February	2,778,600	2,612,900	165,700	6.0
	March	2,800,000	2,634,100	165,900	5.9
	April	2,819,100	2,658,700	160,400	5.7
	May	2,858,500	2,679,200	179,300	6.3
	June	2,919,400	2,699,800	219,600	7.5
	July	2,914,500	2,678,900	235,600	8.1
	August	2,887,400	2,689,700	197,700	6.8
	September	2,886,300	2,696,700	189,600	6.6
	October	2,883,000	2,699,000	184,000	6.4
	November	2,874,300	2,689,200	185,100	6.4
	December	2,870,100	2,684,800	185,300	6.5
Annual Average		2,856,000	2,669,000	187,000	6.6
1979	January	2,732,800	2,595,800	137,000	5.0
	February	2,727,400	2,594,900	132,500	4.9
	March	2,735,100	2,615,500	119,600	4.4
	April	2,749,500	2,627,800	121,700	4.4
	May	2,780,100	2,654,900	125,200	4.5
	June	2,846,900	2,706,400	140,500	4.9
	July	2,866,300	2,714,000	152,300	5.3
	August	2,844,700	2,714,000	130,700	4.6
	September	2,834,600	2,701,300	133,300	4.7
	October	2,818,400	2,681,300	137,100	4.9
	November	2,796,400	2,660,800	135,600	4.8
	December	2,795,900	2,653,300	142,600	5.1
Annual Average		2,794,000	2,660,000	134,000	4.8

CHART 2
Comparison of State and National Unemployment Rates
1974 - March, 1982

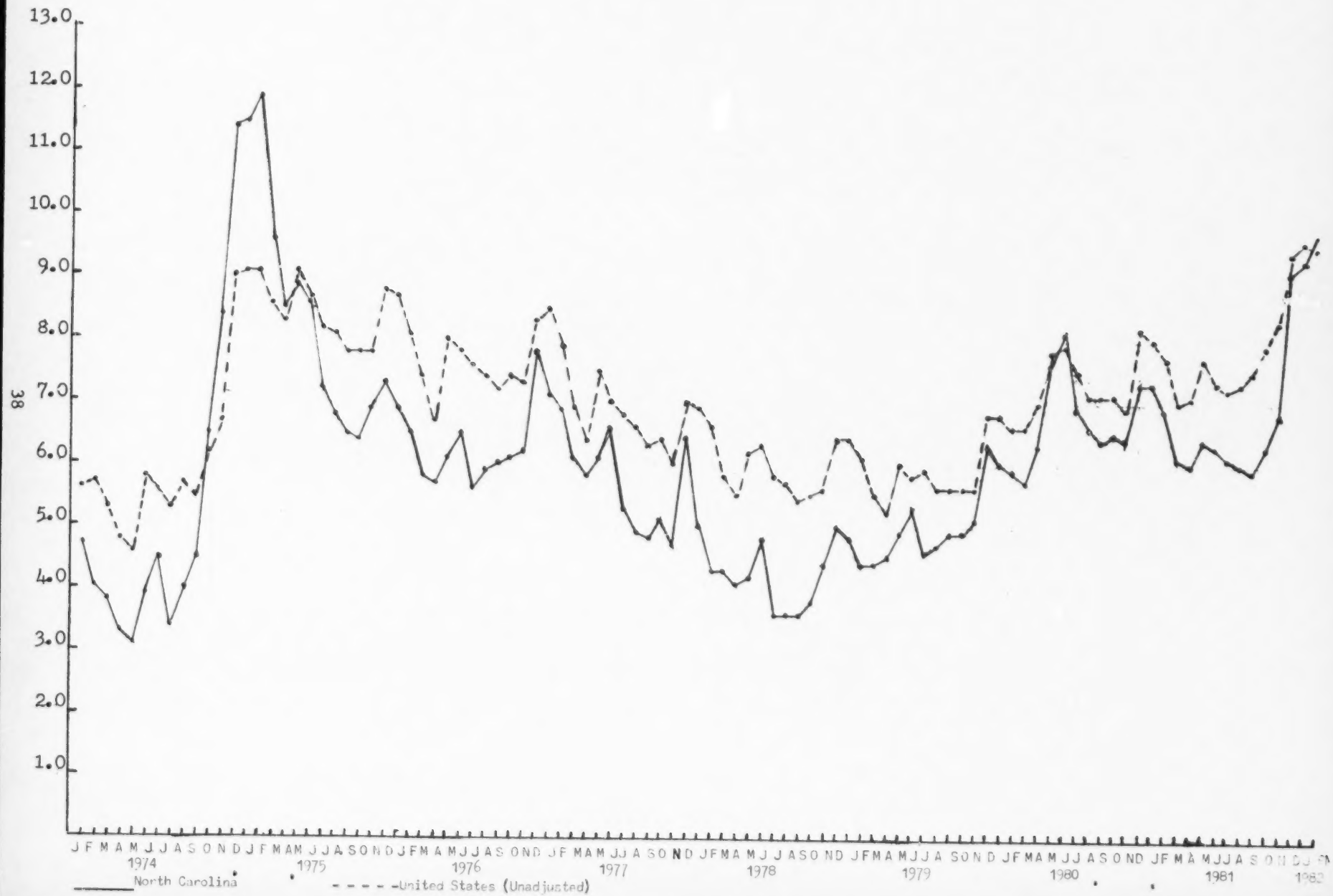

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TABLE 27
North Carolina Labor Force Composition Projections
Fiscal Year 1983

	Labor Force	%	Employment	%	Unemployment	%	Unemployment Rate
TOTAL	2,918,300	100.0	2,718,300	100.0	200,000	100.0	6.9
By Sex							
Male	1,524,230	52.2	1,443,560	53.1	80,670	40.3	5.3
Female	1,394,070	47.8	1,274,740	46.9	119,330	59.7	8.6
By Race							
White	2,302,540	78.9	2,190,280	80.6	112,260	56.1	4.9
Nonwhite	615,760	21.1	528,020	19.4	87,740	43.9	14.2
By Sex and Race							
White Male	1,204,680	41.3	1,158,090	42.6	46,590	23.3	3.9
White Female	1,097,860	37.6	1,032,190	38.0	65,670	32.8	6.0
Nonwhite Male	319,550	10.9	285,470	10.5	34,080	17.0	10.7
Nonwhite Female	296,210	10.2	242,550	8.9	53,660	26.9	18.1
By Age							
Under 20	188,280	6.5	153,250	5.6	35,030	17.5	18.6
Male	103,700	3.6	87,270	3.2	16,430	8.2	15.8
Female	84,580	2.9	65,980	2.4	18,600	9.3	22.0
White	146,820	5.1	123,690	4.6	23,130	11.5	15.8
Nonwhite	41,460	1.4	29,560	1.0	11,900	6.0	28.7
20-44	1,913,520	65.6	1,785,360	65.7	128,160	64.0	6.7
Male	974,520	33.4	922,100	33.9	52,420	26.2	5.4
Female	939,000	32.2	863,260	31.8	75,740	37.8	8.1
White	1,492,860	51.2	1,420,560	52.3	72,300	36.2	4.8
Nonwhite	420,660	14.4	364,800	13.4	55,860	27.8	13.3
45-64	735,150	25.2	700,680	25.8	34,470	17.2	4.7
Male	396,680	13.6	381,230	14.0	15,450	7.7	3.9
Female	338,470	11.6	319,450	11.8	19,020	9.5	5.6
White	597,530	20.5	581,850	21.4	15,680	7.8	2.6
Nonwhite	137,620	4.7	118,830	4.4	18,790	9.4	13.7
45 & Over	816,500	28.0	787,690	29.0	28,810	14.4	3.5
Male	446,020	15.3	433,300	16.0	12,720	6.4	2.9
Female	370,480	12.7	354,390	13.0	16,090	8.0	4.3
White	662,740	22.7	645,910	23.7	16,830	8.4	2.5
Nonwhite	153,760	5.3	141,780	5.3	11,980	6.0	7.8

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Although characteristics of the total unemployed are not available, data are available on the characteristics of North Carolina's insured unemployed, those persons filing claims for unemployment benefits under the Employment Security Law of North Carolina.

Table 28 shows the industrial attachment of claimants for November, 1980 and November, 1981. The total number of claimants increased over the year by 8,344 or 13.3 percent. The largest increase occurred in the furniture industry (+2,562) while the largest decline occurred in the rubber industry (-707).

TABLE 28

Industry Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

Industry Attachment	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1981	November 1980	November 1980 to November 1981	November 1980 to November 1981
TOTAL	70,966	62,622	+ 8,344	+ 13.3
Mining	52	23	+ 29	+ 126.1
Construction	9,362	9,244	+ 118	+ 1.3
Manufacturing	36,849	30,631	+ 6,218	+ 20.3
Food	1,586	1,110	+ 476	+ 42.9
Tobacco	312	272	+ 40	+ 14.7
Textiles	11,754	10,875	+ 879	+ 8.1
Apparel	5,279	4,259	+ 1,020	+ 23.9
Lumber	1,820	1,133	+ 687	+ 60.6
Furniture	5,825	3,263	+ 2,562	+ 78.5
Chemicals	1,612	974	+ 638	+ 65.5
Rubber	494	1,201	- 707	- 58.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	416	363	+ 53	+ 14.6
Fab. Metal Products	884	1,450	- 566	- 39.0
Nonelec. Machinery	1,145	1,110	+ 35	+ 3.2
Elec. Machinery	2,809	2,379	+ 430	+ 18.1
Transp. Equipment	520	408	+ 112	+ 27.5
All Other Mfg.	2,393	1,834	+ 559	+ 39.5
Public Utilities	2,054	1,994	+ 60	+ 3.0
Trade	8,009	8,473	- 464	- 5.5
Finance	1,274	929	+ 345	+ 37.1
Service	7,853	5,891	+ 1,962	+ 33.3
All Other	5,513	5,437	+ 76	+ 1.4

The occupational attachment of the insured unemployed is shown in Table 29. The largest absolute gain occurred in benchwork occupations (+1,868) while the largest percentage increase occurred in processing (+44.5 percent). Service occupations (-1,031) experienced the largest decline in the number of insured unemployed.

TABLE 29

Occupational Attachment of the Insured Unemployed

Occupational Attachment	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1981	November 1980	November 1980 to November 1981	November 1980 to November 1981
Total	70,966	62,622	+ 8,344	+ 13.3
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	7,203	5,460	+ 1,743	+ 31.9
Clerical and Sales	11,988	10,195	+ 1,793	+ 17.6
Clerical	9,544	8,043	+ 1,501	+ 18.7
Sales	2,444	2,152	+ 292	+ 13.6
Service	3,953	4,984	- 1,031	- 20.7
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	728	1,020	- 292	- 28.6
Processing	2,652	1,835	+ 817	+ 44.5
Machine Trades	11,702	10,784	+ 918	+ 8.5
Bench Work	12,222	10,354	+ 1,868	+ 18.0
Structural Work	10,376	9,652	+ 724	+ 7.5
Miscellaneous	10,142	8,338	+ 1,804	+ 21.6

The length of unemployment broken out by race is shown on Table 30. In November, 1980, the number of claimants filing for 5-14 weeks was the greatest, while in November, 1981, the number of persons filing for 1-4 weeks was the greatest. The number of persons filing for 15 weeks or more fell by 3,550 or 21.3 percent over the year.

TABLE 30
Insured Unemployed-Length Of Unemployment Broken Out By Race

	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1981	November 1980	November 1980 to November 1981	November 1980 to November 1981
Weeks Unemployed				
All Claimant Total	70,966	62,622	+ 8,344	+ 13.3
1-4 Weeks	35,964	21,818	+14,146	+ 64.8
5-14 Weeks	21,922	24,174	- 2,252	- 9.3
15 Weeks and Over	13,080	16,630	- 3,550	- 21.3
Black Claimant Total	20,153	19,213	+ 940	+ 4.9
1-4 Weeks	9,335	6,276	+ 3,059	+ 48.7
5-14 Weeks	6,449	7,454	- 1,005	- 13.5
15 Weeks and Over	4,369	5,483	- 1,114	- 20.3
White Claimant Total	49,850	42,481	+ 7,369	+ 17.3
1-4 Weeks	26,238	15,293	+10,945	+ 71.6
5-14 Weeks	15,186	16,449	- 1,263	- 7.7
15 Weeks and Over	8,426	10,739	- 2,313	- 21.5
All Other Claimants Total	963	928	+ 35	+ 3.8
1-4 Weeks	391	249	+ 142	+ 57.0
5-14 Weeks	287	271	+ 16	+ 5.9
15 Weeks and Over	285	408	- 123	- 30.1

Table 31 shows the insured unemployed broken out by age, sex and race. The number of male claimants increased by 4,466 or 13.4 percent over the year while the number of females increased by 3,878 or 13.2 percent. White claimants increased by 17.3 percent while nonwhites increased by 4.8 percent. While most groups experienced gains over the year, the following groups saw declines: males, over 65 (-29.3 percent); females, under 25 (-10.6 percent); whites, under 25 (-1.4 percent); whites, 55-64 (-2.3 percent); nonwhites, 45-54 (-26.7 percent) and nonwhites, over 65 (-33.1 percent).

TABLE 31

Insured Unemployed By Age, Sex and Race

Age, Sex and Race	Number		Net Change	Percent Change
	November 1981	November 1980	November 1980 to November 1981	November 1980 to November 1981
Age				
All Claimant Total	70,966	62,622	+ 8,344	+ 13.3
Total Under 45	54,765	47,578	+ 7,187	+ 15.1
Under 25	15,862	15,384	+ 478	+ 3.1
25-34	23,768	20,527	+ 3,241	+ 15.8
35-44	15,135	11,667	+ 3,468	+ 29.7
Total 45 and Over	16,201	15,044	+ 1,157	+ 7.7
45-54	9,700	8,791	+ 909	+ 10.3
55-64	6,033	5,868	+ 165	+ 2.8
65 and Over	468	385	+ 83	+ 21.6
Male Claimant Total	37,680	33,214	+ 4,466	+ 13.4
Total Under 45	29,722	25,329	+ 4,393	+ 17.3
Under 25	9,647	8,429	+ 1,218	+ 14.5
25-34	12,898	10,581	+ 2,317	+ 21.9
35-44	7,177	6,319	+ 858	+ 13.6
Total 45 and Over	7,958	7,885	+ 73	+ 0.9
45-54	4,525	4,418	+ 107	+ 2.4
55-64	3,225	3,173	+ 52	+ 1.6
65 and Over	208	294	- 86	- 29.3
Female Claimant Total	33,286	29,408	+ 3,878	+ 13.2
Total Under 45	25,043	22,249	+ 2,734	+ 12.6
Under 25	6,215	6,955	- 740	- 10.6
25-34	10,870	9,946	+ 924	+ 9.3
35-44	7,958	5,348	+ 2,610	+ 48.8
Total 45 and Over	8,243	7,159	+ 1,084	+ 15.1
45-54	5,175	4,373	+ 802	+ 18.3
55-64	2,808	2,695	+ 113	+ 4.2
65 and Over	260	91	+ 169	+185.7
Age and Race				
White Claimant Total	49,850	42,481	+ 7,369	+ 17.3
Total Under 45	37,394	31,719	+ 5,675	+ 17.9
Under 25	10,765	10,920	- 155	- 1.4
25-34	15,681	12,688	+ 2,993	+ 23.6
35-44	10,948	8,111	+ 2,837	+ 35.0
Total 45 and Over	12,456	10,762	+ 1,694	+ 15.7
45-54	7,723	6,095	+ 1,628	+ 26.7
55-64	4,447	4,554	- 107	- 2.3
65 and Over	286	113	+ 173	+153.1
Nonwhite	21,116	20,141	+ 975	+ 4.8
Total Under 45	17,371	15,859	+ 1,512	+ 9.5
Under 25	5,097	4,464	+ 633	+ 14.2
25-34	8,087	7,839	+ 248	+ 3.2
35-44	4,187	3,556	+ 631	+ 17.7
Total 45 and Over	3,745	4,282	- 537	- 12.5
45-54	1,977	2,696	- 719	- 26.7
55-64	1,586	1,314	+ 272	+ 20.7
65 and Over	182	272	- 90	- 33.1

VII. ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES

Workers counted as unemployed under the standard labor force concepts; workers employed part-time due to the inability to find full time work; and welfare recipients are among the target groups who are expected to need employability services through one or more of the available manpower services during FY 1983. Services are currently aimed at the need of the individual, including services needed by the short term unemployed who usually are able to locate suitable employment, but especially, those persons who will require services such as training, counseling, placement assistance and other related services before being job ready.

North Carolina's unemployment was estimated to be 239,200 and the unemployment rate was 8.2 percent for April, 1982. During 1981 average unemployment was estimated to be 188,000 and the employment rate 6.4 percent. The forecast for FY 1983 shows unemployment at 200,000 and the unemployment rate 6.9 percent.

A number of the State's workers are employed part-time for various reasons. During FY 1983 a total of 122,800 persons are expected to be employed part-time for economic reasons.

TABLE 32

Persons Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons
FY 1983 Projections

	Total	Male	Female
Total	122,800	53,300	69,500
White	86,500	35,900	50,600
Nonwhite	36,300	17,400	18,900

Persons receiving welfare benefits are expected to be in need of manpower services during FY 1983. Many of these persons will need more than one service. The number of persons over 16 who are currently receiving welfare benefits in North Carolina is 61,400.

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In meeting the criteria for classification as disadvantaged, an individual must first meet the criteria for classification as poor. For classification as poor, an individual must be a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments, or whose income in relation to family size and status of residence does not exceed the amounts in the following table.

TABLE 33

Level of Income of "Poor" Person

Family Size	Income	
	Non-Farm	Farm
1	$ 4,680	$ 4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510
For each additional family member, add:	1,540	1,300

Established by U. S. Department of Labor

Note: Farm or nonfarm family is determined by location of residence as defined in the 1970 Census definition. Farm location is the category of person living in a rural territory (outside the corporate limits of a town or city of 2,500 population or more, or outside an urbanized area contiguous to such a town or city) or places of ten or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more, or places of less than ten acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more. These listed income amounts will be subject to periodic upward revision as general income levels rise.

An economically disadvantaged person is defined as a person who is either:

1. a member of a family which receives public assistance;

2. a member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months on an annualized basis was such that:

   a. the family would have qualified for public assistance, it had applied for such assistance; or

   b. it does not exceed the poverty level; or

   c. it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;

3. a foster child on whose behalf State or local government payments are made;

4. where such status presents significant barriers to employment,

a. a client of a sheltered workshop;

b. a handicapped individual;

c. a person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support, such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or

d. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility of similar institution.

A projected total of 1,292,000 persons is expected to be classified as disadvantaged during FY 1983. Of this total 50.3 percent are estimated to be nonwhite. Since not all of these persons are expected to be in need of manpower services, totals have been projected which exclude related persons under 18 years of age, who are not expected to need employability services. An estimated 890,600 disadvantaged persons are expected to seek some type of service during FY 1983.

TABLE 34

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

	Total Projection FY 1983	Excluding Children Under 18
Total	1,292,000	890,600
White	641,700	466,500
Nonwhite	650,300	424,100

Characteristics of the State's disadvantaged are not available. Table 35 shows characteristics of the economically disadvantaged seeking services available through the Employment Security Commission from October 1, 1981 through February 28, 1982.

Of the total 396,623 persons registered, 22.1 percent were disadvantaged. Females made up 63.2 percent of the total disadvantaged while nonwhite (not Hispanic) made up 65.8 percent of the total.

TABLE 35

Characteristics of Applicants Available
On File With Job Service Offices
October 1, 1981 through February 28, 1982

Characteristics	Total	Economically Disadvantaged
Total (Applicants active at any time this fiscal year)	396,623	87,717
Age		
Under 22	78,291	17,975
22-54	295,118	65,049
55 & Over	23,214	4,693
Sex		
Male	203,943	32,254
Female	192,680	55,463
Ethnic Group		
White (Not Hispanic)	238,347	28,813
Nonwhite (Not Hispanic)	155,555	57,753
Hispanic	2,721	1,151
Veteran	53,736	7,100
Handicapped	28,744	11,092

Source: ESC ESARS Table 06 & 18A

IX. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

Although the traditional measurement of unemployment based on the average total of unemployed gives a comparison over time periods of the relative volume and severity of unemployment, it does not show the characteristics and size of the group of unemployed persons who actually incur a period of unemployment. Many of these persons may need training or other employability services before seeking employment. Estimates of the total number of different individuals who may be unemployed may be more realistic for planning purposes. An estimated 662,300 different individuals are expected to be unemployed at some point during FY 1983. A breakout by race and sex is shown in Table 36.

TABLE 36

Number of Different Individuals Unemployed

	Total	Male	Female
Total	662,300	284,900	377,400
White	399,100	182,700	216,400
Nonwhite	263,200	102,200	161,000

Another group expected to need some type of employability services are those persons experiencing long-term unemployment (15 or more weeks). A total of 44,000 persons are expected to experience long term unemployment during FY 1983. A breakout by race and sex is shown in Table 37.

TABLE 37

Long Term Unemployed

	Total	Male	Female
Total	44,000	22,500	21,500
White	20,600	11,200	9,400
Nonwhite	23,400	11,300	12,100

X. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The economically disadvantaged face many barriers to employment. Chief among these barriers are the lack of education; usable skills; and suitable work experience. Personal habits acquired through undesirable life experiences can become barriers. Lack of self-discipline, self-motivation and self esteem, traits which become ingrained in the character of many of the poor through years of poverty make it difficult to locate and hold suitable employment. Transportation problems not only keep the disadvantaged from seeking employment but can be the cause of high absenteeism once employment is found. Health and child care problems also are barriers for the economically disadvantaged.

APPENDIX

Source of Data

1. 1970 and 1980 Census of Population.

2. "Guidelines for Projecting Planning Yearly Supply Information and Persons in Need of Manpower Services," U.S. Department of Labor.

3. North Carolina Labor Force Estimates by County, Area, and State, October 1981, prepared by the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

4. North Carolina Projections to 1985, Employment and Job Needs by Occupation for Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers.

5. Employment Security Commission ESARS Tables 06, 18A and 96.

6. Research in Unemployment Insurance - Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, March, 1982.

7. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

8. Labor Force Projections Model, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.